

HHFQ12/01



HOPETOUN HOME FARM, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief

commissioned by Aithrie Estates

0034/FUL/12

July 2013

HOPETOUN HOME FARM, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief

commissioned by Aithrie Estates

0034/FUL/12

July 2013

HA Job no.: HHFQ12/01

NGR: NT 09030 78884

Parish: Abercorn

Local authority: West Lothian

OASIS ref.: headland1-133420

Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS

Project Manager

Edward Bailey

Author

Donald Wilson

Fieldwork

Alistair Robertson & Don Wilson

Graphics

Caroline Norrman

Approved by

Edward Bailey – Project Manager



.....

© 2013 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705

northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com

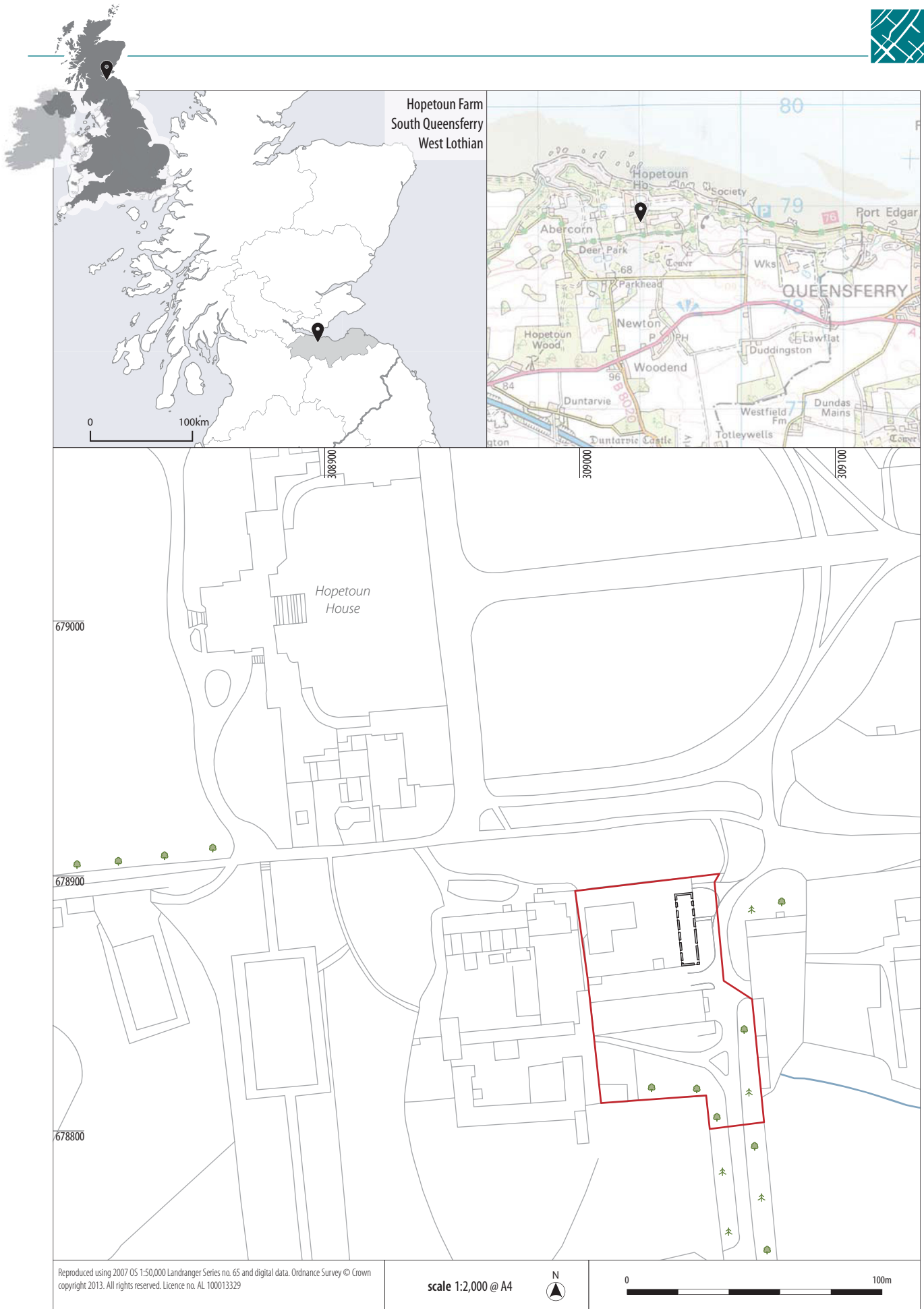


CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE	1
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
4	OBJECTIVES	2
5	METHODOLOGY	4
	5.1 Historic building recording	4
	5.2 Monitoring works	4
	5.3 Recording	4
	5.4 Reporting and archive	4
6	RESULTS	5
	6.1 Historic building record	5
	6.1.1 Development overview	5
	6.1.2 External descriptions	6
	6.1.3 Internal descriptions	9
	6.2 Monitoring (see Illus 4)	11
7	DISCUSSION	12
8	REFERENCES	14
	8.1 Bibliographic references	14
	8.2 Internet references	14
	8.3 Cartographic references	14
9	APPENDICES	15
	Appendix 1 Site registers	15
	Appendix 1.1 Context register	15
	Appendix 1.2 Photographic register	15
	Appendix 2 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry	21
	Appendix 3 Elevation drawings	22

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Illus 1</i>		viii
	<i>Site location</i>	
<i>Illus 2</i>		2
	<i>Extract of the 1854 (1st edn) Ordnance Survey</i>	
<i>Illus 3</i>		2
	<i>Extract of the 1916 Ordnance Survey</i>	
<i>Illus 4</i>		3
	<i>Plan of the development site</i>	
<i>Illus 5</i>		4
	<i>View of the farm steading with the workshop in the background</i>	
<i>Illus 6</i>		4
	<i>View of the decorated building to the west of the workshop</i>	
<i>Illus 7</i>		5
	<i>Ground and first floor plans of the workshop</i>	
<i>Illus 8</i>		6
	<i>View of the workshop displaying the east and south elevations</i>	
<i>Illus 9</i>		6
	<i>Detail of stone-blocked opening GW16</i>	
<i>Illus 10</i>		6
	<i>General view of the external west elevation</i>	
<i>Illus 11</i>		7
	<i>Detail of door GW9 and slot GW8</i>	
<i>Illus 12</i>		7
	<i>Detail of blocked window slot GW17</i>	
<i>Illus 13</i>		8
	<i>Internal view of stone-blocked feature GW17</i>	
<i>Illus 14</i>		8
	<i>General view of the external south elevation</i>	
<i>Illus 15</i>		9
	<i>Detail of the wall abutting the south-west corner of the workshop</i>	
<i>Illus 16</i>		10
	<i>View of the wainscot panelling in the office</i>	
<i>Illus 17</i>		10
	<i>View of the office space with the walls stripped</i>	
<i>Illus 18</i>		10
	<i>View of the internal ground floor east wall</i>	
<i>Illus 19</i>		10
	<i>View of the internal ground floor west wall</i>	
<i>Illus 20</i>		11
	<i>Detail of the openings at the north end of the east wall</i>	
<i>Illus 21</i>		11
	<i>General view of the first floor internal walls</i>	
<i>Illus 22</i>		11
	<i>Detail of opening FW5 on the west wall of the first floor</i>	
<i>Illus 23</i>		12
	<i>West facing section of the attenuation tank trench</i>	
<i>Illus 24</i>		12
	<i>Detail of the west facing section of the attenuation pipe trench</i>	
<i>Illus 25</i>		13
	<i>View of the culvert running towards the steading wall</i>	
<i>Illus 26</i>		13
	<i>General view of the sand layer to the front of the workshop</i>	
<i>Illus 27</i>		13
	<i>View of the trench excavated along the front of the workshop</i>	



Illus 1
Site location

HOPETOUN HOME FARM, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Aithrie Estates to undertake a programme of archaeological works comprising historic building recording and monitoring of ground works at Hopetoun Home Farm, South Queensferry.

The development comprised the conversion of a single building that formed part of the Hopetoun Home Farm estate. The building had previously been used as workshops and was currently empty. A record of the workshop was undertaken both prior to and during the redevelopment in line with the requirements of the West Lothian Council.

The monitoring of all ground works associated with the redevelopment was also undertaken as part of these requirements. These works included the excavation of a 50m long service trench and an attenuation tank trench in addition to a series of shorter service trenches and ground works around the perimeter of the building.

The building survey suggested that the building was part of the original Home Farm constructed c.1725 and had subsequently undergone a number of alterations throughout its history although a definitive phasing of the building was difficult to define. The monitoring of ground works revealed deep deposits of made ground to the south of the workshop with evidence for an earlier stone cobble road layer 2.5m below the modern surface. Ground works closer to the workshop revealed a stone-lined culvert immediately to the south of the building and shallow topsoil overlying geological subsoil comprising clean yellow sand to the east. No significant archaeological features or artefacts pre-dating the workshop were identified during this programme of works.

1 INTRODUCTION

An application for development (0034/FUL/12), by Aithrie Estates for the conversion of a farm building to offices at Hopetoun House was submitted to the West Lothian Council (the LPA). As a condition on the application, a programme of archaeological work to include historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief and reporting was required; the results of which will be used to discharge the condition.

The conditions relating to archaeology required a Level 2 historic building survey and monitoring of all ground breaking works and subsequent reporting of the results.

The client commissioned Headland Archaeology to undertake the programme of archaeological work. This involved the creation of a record of the building and subsequent watching brief in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed, in advance, with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters.

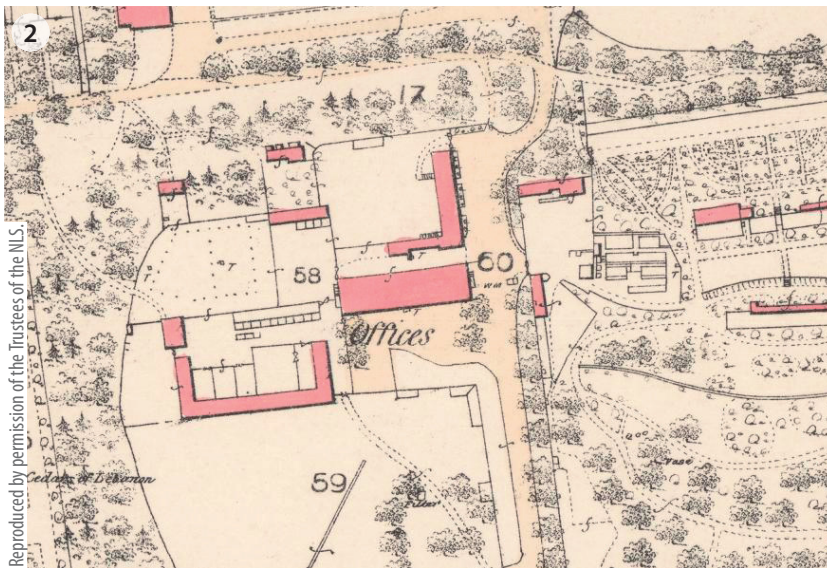
2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The site is located at NGR: NT 09030 78884 and is situated within the complex of farm buildings to the south of Hopetoun House, Abercorn, West Lothian (Illus 1).

The site lies around 37 m OD and is underlain by superficial deposits of silt and clay, which are Devensian in origin. (British Geological Survey website: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

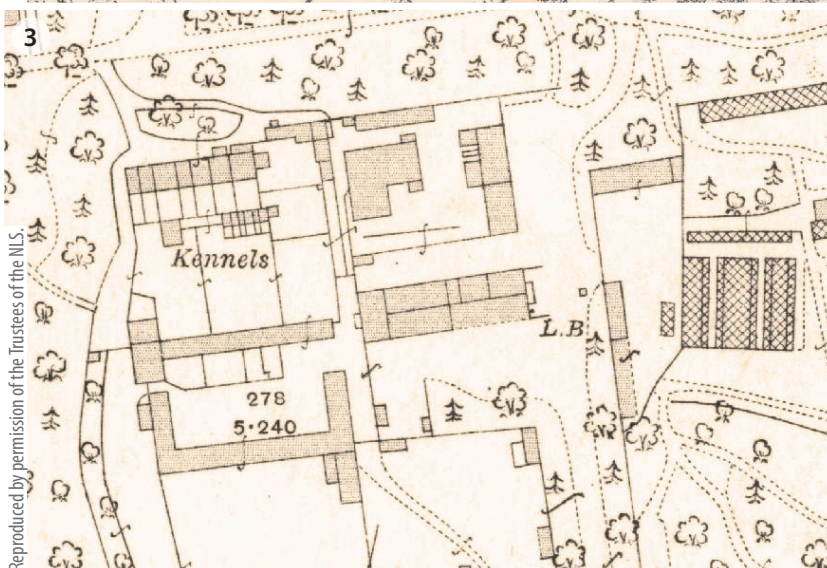
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Hopetoun Home Farm workshop is part of a group of buildings on the Hopetoun House Estate. Hopetoun House (NMRS: NT07NE 13; SMR 18042) was built between 1699 and 1701 and has been the traditional home of the Earl of Hopetoun for over 300 years; the present Earl of Hopetoun lives in the house and the 4th Marquess of Linlithgow (the head of the family and Lord Hopetoun's father) lives on the Estate. Adair's manuscript of 1684 indicates the existence of an earlier building or settlement in the region of Hopetoun House.



Illus 2

Extract of the 1854 (1st edn) Ordnance Survey



Illus 3

Extract of the 1916 Ordnance Survey

workshop is a listed building (HS 614) and due to this consideration the development intends to keep the main fabric of the building intact.

The first detailed cartographic evidence of the house is Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1755 which depicts both the main house and a series of farm buildings to the south, although the map is not detailed enough to clearly define these buildings. It is not until the 1854 1st edition Ordnance Survey that a definitive plan of the farm buildings is clearly depicted (*Illus 2*). This map details the workshop building along with a large steading to the south plus various other farm buildings to the west and south-west. This map also depicts an east-west aligned wing attached to the south end of the workshop. This wing does not appear by the 1916 Ordnance Survey (*Illus 3*). The 1916 map depicts additional buildings attached to the west side of the workshop, the concrete floors of which were still extant during the initial building recording.

Within the greater area a cropmark of potential prehistoric date lies to the south of the site at Newton Mains (NMRS: NT07NE 39; SMR 18071) and early published accounts suggest that a Roman Camp or watchtower (NMRS: NT07NE 10; SMR 18039) may have been present to the east of the workshops. To the north-west of

The remains of Stanleyhill Tower, a 17th century mansion, also lie to the south of the house (NMRS: NT07NE 11; SMR 18040). This indicated the potential for buried post-medieval remains predating Hopetoun House in the region of the development.

Hopetoun House lies Abercorn Kirk (NMRS: NT07NE 10; SMR 18038) which has its origins during the early Christian period. This indicated that there was some potential for buried remains dating to these periods being present.

Work on the House began in 1699 under the auspices of Sir William Bruce who was recognised as one of the most brilliant architects of the day. The works were completed in 1707 and produced some of the finest examples of carving, wainscoting and ceiling painting in Scotland, reflecting the fashions and tastes of Scottish nobility at that time. John Hope the 2nd Earl (1704-1781) oversaw the completion of the interiors (www.hopetoun.co.uk). He was a very religious man and a noted agricultural improver. It may have been under his guidance that the Home Farm was established. It was his father Charles Hope of Hopetoun (1631-1742) who set the pace for farming improvements although it was John who was the more noted improver (Glendinning and Wade Martins 2008). He established their Mains Farm in 1774.

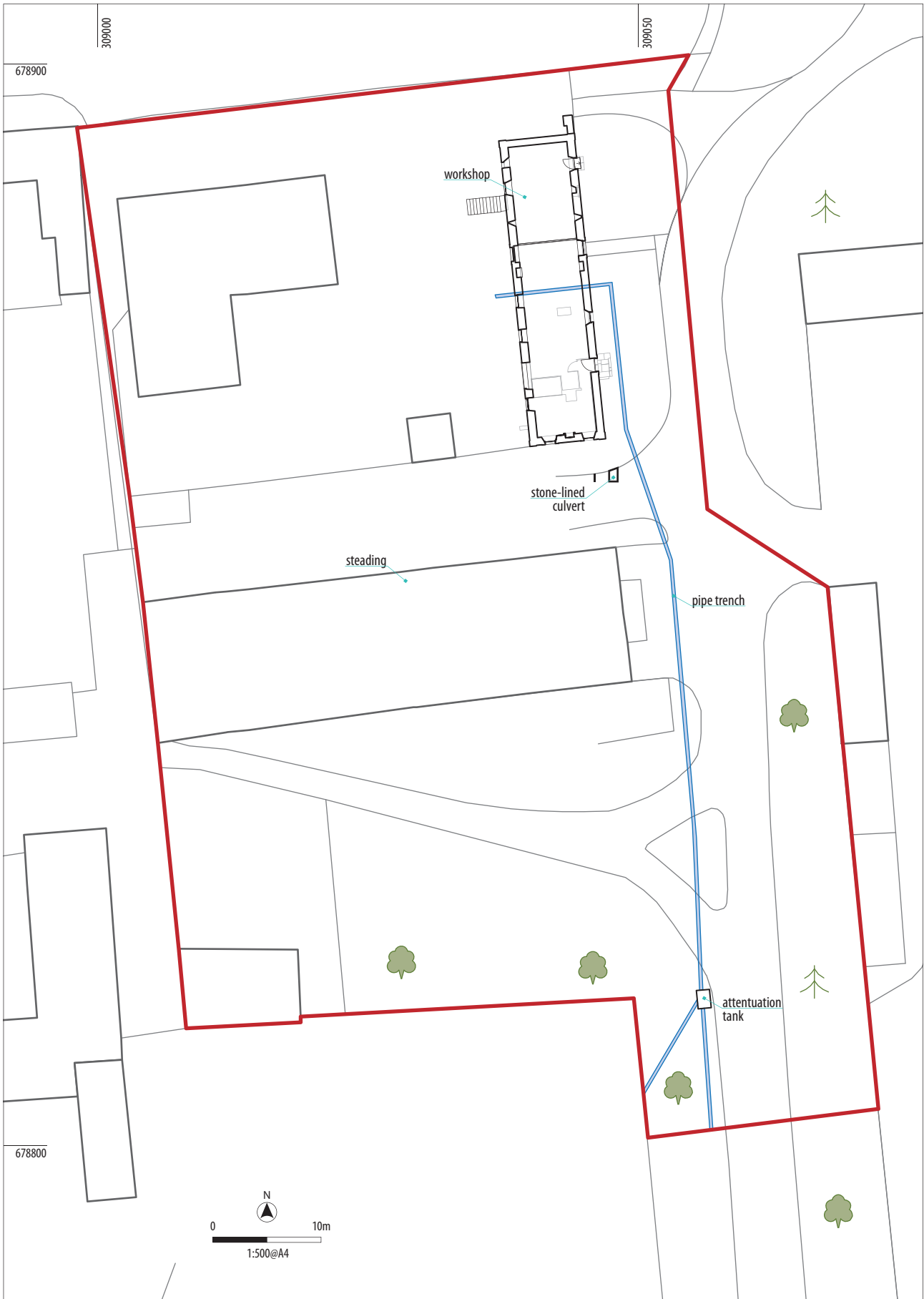
The workshop building (NMRS: NT07NE 13.05; SMR 50206) itself dates to c.1725 and there is the potential for buried archaeological remains dating to this period to be present below ground. The

4 OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the work was to provide an appropriate level of record to mitigate the loss and alteration of historic standing structures through conversion (following Scottish Planning Policy, Planning Advice Note 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology The Scottish Government 2011).

The work included a watching brief designed to mitigate any adverse impacts on sub-surface remains of archaeological interest.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the NMRS; to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit. Reports will be made available through the forums noted below.



Illus 4

Plan of the development site



5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

In line with the requirements of a Level 2 record (English Heritage 2006) the staged survey included:

- Plans (to scale) of all main floors as existing (supplied by Michael Gray Architects with additional detail added by Headland Archaeology). Plans show the form and location of structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked doors & windows, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal level, variations in wall-lines or thickness in plan or in the vertical plane).
- General photographic views of the exterior of buildings.
- Photographs that capture the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Photographs of 19th– early 20th century architectural details.
- Detailed photographs and record of the roof structure in advance of alteration/repair works.



The written or descriptive record includes:

- The precise location of the buildings.
- The date the record was made and the name of the recorders.
- An expanded summary statement describing the building's type, purpose, material and possible date(s). An outline account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known.
- A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example, its part in a larger functional group of buildings.

5.2 MONITORING WORKS

The main contractor undertook all ground breaking works. A toothed bucket was used to remove any hard surfaces/demolition deposits and all soft deposits were removed using a flat bladed ditching bucket where possible. All ground breaking works were monitored by an archaeologist. The monitoring strategy was put in place to provide information on any previously unrecorded features of archaeological interest in a relatively unobtrusive manner. It did not involve major interruption to the work programme. Isolated features or artefacts were recorded according to normal watching brief methodology.

5.3 RECORDING

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological watching briefs (IfA 2008) and historic building recording (IfA 2008). All contexts have been given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. A comprehensive record of the contexts can be found in Appendix 1 of this report. 35mm colour transparencies have been taken with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. Digital images have been taken for illustrative purposes. A full photographic record can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

5.4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

On completion of the fieldwork Headland will produce a site archive and an archive report that includes all relevant specialist assessments of excavated material in line with

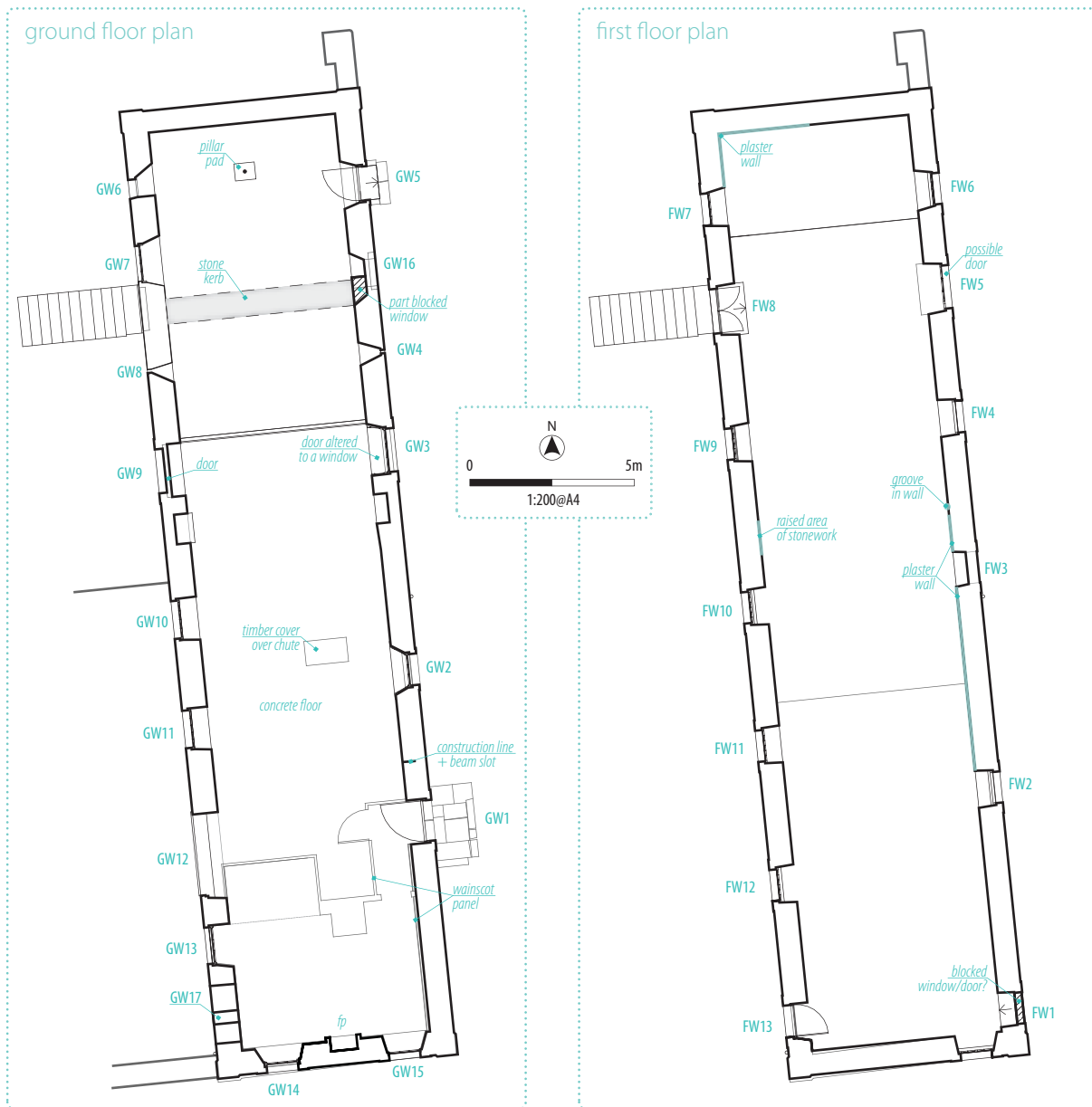
Illus 5

View of the farm steading with the workshop in the background

Illus 6

View of the decorated building to the west of the workshop

Headland Archaeology



Illus 7

Ground and first floor plans of the workshop

current standards (Brown 2007). An online OASIS report will be completed and will be accompanied by a PDF report and boundary file – headland1- 133420. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation Scotland a copy of which can be found in Appendix 2.

6 RESULTS

6.1 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

6.1.1 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The workshop was part of a group of buildings located to the south of Hopetoun House (Illus 4). These formed part of a small home farm estate of at least 6 buildings. The workshop was one of the

more prominent buildings being one of two large buildings facing the southern artery road leading from Hopetoun House towards the deer park, a road that eventually leads west to the blue gate. These two buildings, which seemed to form the main focus of the home farm complex, were hidden from view of the main house by several rows of large trees. The buildings comprised a workshop and large steading (Illus 5). The workshop was a large two storey rectangular building aligned north-south parallel to the artery road. The steading was located slightly to the south aligned east-west perpendicular to the road. Although the steading was the larger of the two buildings the workshop displayed a more distinctive style that included decorative detail to many of the door and window surrounds matching that of the quoins of the building. This decorative detail was also found on one of the other farm buildings further to the south-west (Illus 6). Access to this building was limited due to the surrounding vegetation. Therefore it was not possible to identify any possible phasing clearly.



Illus 8

View of the workshop displaying the east and south elevations



Illus 9

Detail of stone-blocked opening GW16



Illus 10

General view of the external west elevation

staircase to the rear of the building. The internal configuration included three rooms to the ground floor and a single large space to the upper floor (*Illus 7*).

6.1.2 EXTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

The building was constructed of random rubble raised with rusticated stone quoins to each corner. The decorative stonework continued on both main elevations of the building being a prominent feature of most of the door and window surrounds. The wall head included a plain moulded stone cornice supporting the roof beams. The hipped slate roof included a single chimney on the south end of the building.

East Elevation (*Illus 8*)

The main (east) elevation displayed a recurrent pattern with alternating large and small openings displayed to both the ground and upper floor levels. This was enhanced by the prominent rusticated surround stones found on the majority of the features. This recurrent pattern was particularly prominent on the upper floor that displayed three large windows (FW1, FW3 & FW5) interspersed with three small windows (FW2, FW4 & FW6). The ground floor was slightly more complicated due to a number of variations in style.

The current main entrance (GW1) was found to the south end of the east elevation. Rudimentary initials 'TR' had been engraved on one of surround stones of this entrance, although it was unclear when and to whom these relate. The door included the rusticated stone surround which was also replicated on window (GW3) located further to the north end of the elevation. It was clear from the internal elevation, a squared internal recess continuing to the floor, that GW3 had originally been a door. These were the only two features on the ground floor that displayed the prominent

At the present time no work was due to be undertaken on the steading or the other farm buildings and this record represents the results of the archaeological works of the workshop only. At the time of the survey the workshop comprised a two storey rectangular building with a hipped slate roof and an external stone

chamfered stone surround. The two other prominent openings on the ground floor, a window (GW2) and door (GW5) incorporated raised plain stone surrounds. Both these features included internal splayed recesses indicating that not only were they original openings but that (GW5), located to the north end of the elevation,

Headland Archaeology

had originally been a window. Two more discrete openings on the east elevation had been stone-blocked with only faint traces of the surround stones visible on the outer façade (*Illus 9*). These two features, a window (GW16) and a vent/slot window (GW4), were much more prominent on the internal elevation of this wall. It was clear from the evidence that on the ground floor only the original doors (GW1 and GW3) included the decorated surrounds.

The six upper floor features all displayed the signature rusticated stone surrounds. Two of the large windows (FW1 & FW3) had been stone-blocked and two of the three small windows had timber vents inserted (FW2 & FW4). Window FW5 located close to the north end of the elevation was slightly wider than the other windows, suggesting it had originally been a loading door. This was further indicated by the internal design of the opening showing a recess to the floor. It was also possible that the other two blocked windows FW1 and FW3 may have been loading doors as the internal recesses to these were also to the floor, although both of these were slightly narrower than FW5.

West Elevation (*Illus 10*)

Although the recurring pattern of the openings of the east elevation was not mirrored to the rear (west) elevation of the building it was clear that the main details were similar. Of all the openings on the ground floor only the original doors (GW9 & GW12) included the rusticated surround stones and this decoration was repeated on all the upper floor openings.

Instead of the recurring pattern the west elevation displayed a sense of demarcation dividing the elevation into three areas. This was certainly more prominent on the ground floor where the northern third of the elevation comprised two windows (GW6 & GW7) with rubble stone surrounds on the ground floor immediately north of an external stone staircase leading to an upper floor entrance (FW8). Just to the south of the staircase was a narrow slot window (GW8) that completed the first area. It was far from clear if this demarcation was repeated internally.

The central area of the ground floor included a door (GW9) and two windows (GW10 & GW11). The door displayed same the rusticated stone surround recorded on the other ground floor doors suggesting it was an original feature. The lower half of this door was initially masked by a raised concrete pad that formed a floor surface for a subsequently demolished lean-to structure (first identified on the 1916 OS). The concrete pad was removed as part of the development revealing the full extent of the door (*Illus 11*). The door seems to be the primary entrance to the rear ground floor level of the building. A segmented brick relieving arch was evident on the internal elevation of this door which was also copied on door GW3 located opposite GW9 on the east elevation. Immediately south of the door were two plain boarded-up windows (GW10 and GW11) with rubble stone surrounds and timber lintels. The internal recess of both these windows were squared and not splayed. This would suggest that these windows were secondary features that had been inserted at a later date.

The southern end of the ground floor elevation comprised a large timber slide door (GW12) and a window (GW13) with rubble stone surround and timber lintel. The door included the raised rusticated stone surround although it was not clear if the northern side of the



Illus 11

Detail of door GW9 and slot GW8

Illus 12

Detail of blocked window slot GW17



Illus 13
Internal view of stone-blocked feature GW17

Illus 14
General view of the external south elevation



surround included this design as it was masked by the sliding door. The internal recess and stone surround of the door indicated that this was an original feature although it may have held a different type of door originally. Window (GW13) to the south end of the elevation had the same design as the two windows to the north (GW10 & GW11). This would suggest again that this was a later insertion.

To the south of the window a small brick lean-to had abutted the wall c.1916. Once this had been demolished it revealed further features although the wall in this area was in poor condition making identification of the features difficult. What was identified was a stone blocked slot window (GW17) (*Illus 12*). The removal of the internal wall coverings further revealed that there had been a door with a stone relieving arch here initially. This had subsequently been stone blocked with a smaller slot window inserted into the blocking (*Illus 13*). This had in turn also been stone blocked. It must be noted that the 1st edition Ordnance Survey depicts a set of stairs against the outer wall at this location.

The upper floor of the west elevation included a wide door (FW8), reached by a set of stone steps that extended to the west, five small windows (FW7, FW9-FW12) and a tall sixth window (FW13) to the south end. These upper floor openings all incorporated the raised rusticated stone surrounds prominent elsewhere on the building. It was thought that window FW13, located at the south end of the upper floor, had originally been a loading door due to the squared internal recess continuing to the floor. This is further evidenced by the depiction of the external stairs at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey.

Headland Archaeology

Construction marks recorded on the north half of the west elevation indicated the position of the two out-buildings that had been attached to the outer wall matching those depicted on the 1916 Ordnance Survey. These had subsequently been demolished leaving the raised concrete platforms that had abutted the west elevation.

South Elevation (Illus 14)

The south end of the building was considerably taller than the north end due to the building being constructed across a gradual slope leading down from north to south. The south elevation incorporated three windows, two to the ground floor and a single upper floor window. Two of the windows displayed the rusticated stone surrounds, a tall one to the ground floor (GW15) and a smaller one to the upper floor (FW14). A third window (GW14) with a raised plain stone surround was located to the ground floor. The internal recess of this window was splayed suggesting it was an original feature, although this was far from certain. The chimney was also located at this end of the building comprising a plain ashlar construction with a raised moulded capstone.

A rubble stone wall abutted the west side of this elevation continuing to the west (Illus 15). This may represent the remains of the wing of the building marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. A very faint linear raggle mark high up on the south elevation of the workshop may also represent the location of this structure but this was far from conclusive. A small cutaway (visible on Illus 15) in one of the quoin stones was noted at the height of window GW14. It was unclear what this represented although it could have been the location of a beam slot associated with the extant extension.

North Elevation

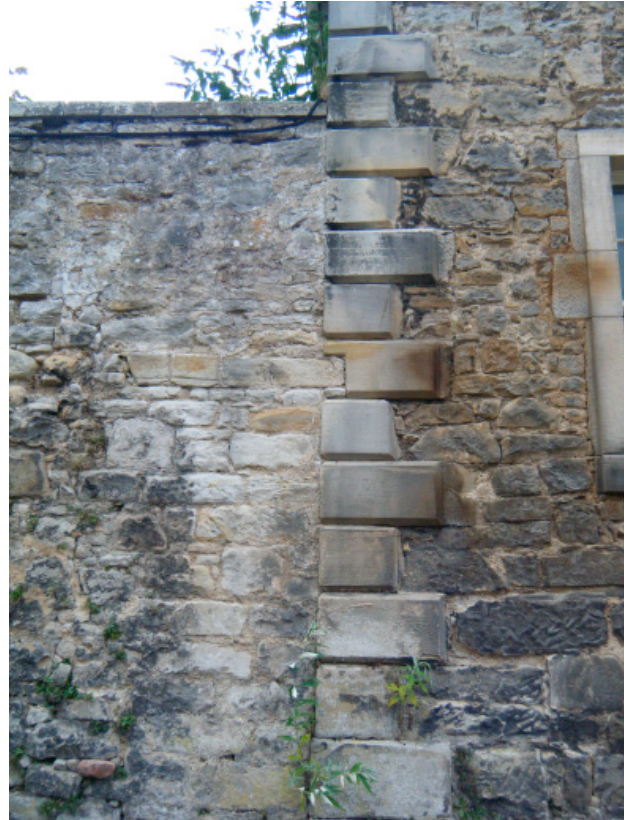
There were no openings or features recorded on this elevation. It comprised of a plain rubble stone wall capped with a moulded stone wall head that was also evident capping all the walls.

6.1.3 INTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

The current internal divisions of the ground floor of this building were not original although they may represent a similar demarcation of space as that of the original building. The current ground floor was divided into three separate areas whilst the upper floor formed a large single room, although a modern partition wall remained at the north end. These partitions were subsequently removed as part of the re-development of the building revealing details of the original internal walls of the building. It was noted that, although the external dimensions of the building indicated that the south end was taller than the north end, the floor level at the south end had been raised in order to form a level surface across the ground floor.

Ground Floor (see Illus 7)

The initial phase of building recording revealed the ground floor to be divided into three separate areas. A small office decorated with wainscot panelling throughout was located the south end of the floor (Illus 16). This was entered via a short timber-panel lined corridor leading from the current main entrance (GW1). The south wall included the only fireplace recorded in the building. This was flanked by two sash-and-case windows (GW14 & GW15) (Illus 17). The opposing timber panel wall included a built-in cabinet that partially masked the sliding door (GW12) located on the west elevation. The



Illus 15

Detail of the wall abutting the south-west corner of the workshop

removal of the wainscot panelling from the west wall revealed the stone blocked door and slot window (GW17) mentioned above (see Illus 13).

The central section of the ground floor comprised the workshop area complete with a concrete floor and painted rubble stone walls. A small timber covered chute had been inserted into the floor of this area. The chute incorporated a sloping cement ramp leading to a brick wall. It was unclear if this brick wall was part of the original design or a blocked opening that had originally continued towards the east wall. Excavation of the external ground level close to the building failed to identify any flues or drains that may have been associated with this feature.

The two windows (GW2 & GW3) on the east wall (Illus 18) included timber panel shutters. Window (GW3) also included a segmented brick relieving arch and had originally been recessed to the floor, the lower half having been bricked blocked, indicating that this had once been a door. The gap in the hedging to the front of the building depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey also suggests a door existed in this location. The opening (GW9) on the opposite wall was constructed to the same design and had also clearly been a door. Two small alcove/recesses were recorded on opposing east and west walls just to the south of doors GW3 and GW9. The other two windows (GW10 & GW11) on the west elevation (Illus 19) were recessed into the wall but without splayed sides suggesting they had been inserted later. A series of beam slots were noted on the south side of the east wall that probably represent evidence of an earlier internal structure on this wall.



The timber ceiling support beams were exposed in this room with a mixture of original and later beams inserted. It was presumed the original beams were represented by the larger roughly cut timbers whilst the later additions were the thinner mix of hand and machine cut timbers. It was noted that the larger timbers were equally spaced and sat within what were presumed to be original beam slots. In contrast many of the smaller timbers were indiscriminately placed with some of the beam slots clearly cutting original features, such as door GW17 or having roughly cut beam slots. No carpenter's marks were evident on the timber beams.



The room to the north end of the floor had been separated from the workshop area with a modern plaster partition wall. It was thought that there may have been an earlier partition wall located here due to the slight markings on the walls, although this was far from clear. The evidence for timber stalls represented by a number of beam slots in the north wall in this area seemed to suggest it may have been used to house animals at one time. The floor in this room was also divided into two halves demarcated by a stone kerb. To the south the floor was concrete and to the north stone slabs. The north half also included a central stone pillar pad. It was unclear if this pad represented additional support for the upper floor or tethering for original fixtures on the ground floor. The room could currently be entered via a door on the east wall (GW5) although the splayed recess of this opening and plain external surrounds suggest it was originally a window. Two narrow slot windows (GW4 & GW8) recorded on opposing east and west walls are typical of buildings that required constant ventilation either for storing grain or animals. To the north side of the west wall window GW6 included a chamfer on one side and was square on the other. It was unclear what this represented and also made the identification of phasing difficult as there was no clear evidence to suggest it was a later insertion. Window GW7 had splayed recesses and the cill was heavily chamfered almost forming a chute suggesting it may have been used for loading grain or animal feed or emptying material from the room. The half-blocked recess of feature GW16 (Illus 20) was recorded on the east wall, the splayed sides suggesting it had originally been a window. Very little of this feature could be identified on the external elevation.



Upper Floor (see Illus 7)

Entrance to the upper floor was gained via an external stone staircase leading to door (FW8) at the north end of the west wall. The upper floor comprised a single large room with rubble



Illus 16

View of the wainscot panelling in the office

Illus 17

View of the office space with the walls stripped

Illus 18

View of the internal ground floor east wall

Illus 19

View of the internal ground floor west wall

Headland Archaeology

stone walls and exposed roof rafters (Illus 21). This floor probably represented the store room of the building. The walls were mainly painted rubble stone but some plasterwork was evident, particularly to the south side of the room. A number of features were recorded on the walls including a vertical line of chamfered stonework just to the north of door FW13. A slight construction line immediately north of window FW10 on the west wall lined up with the end of a section of plaster wall on the east wall, just north of window FW3. These features probably represent later use of the building as opposed original use.

Besides the current entrance (FW8) a loading door (FW13) (Illus 22) was located at the south end of the west wall. As mentioned above, a staircase is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey that would have led to this door. These two doors flanked a series of four windows (FW9 – FW12). On the opposing east wall a large casement window (FW5) recessed to the floor was located opposite the current main entrance. This window may originally have represented a further loading door. Two further tall windows were recorded on the east wall (FW1 & FW3) and these also included recesses to the floor but were slightly narrower than (FW5). The roof had clearly been replaced and it was not clear if any of the rafters were original. Across the northern half of the room a number of cut stubs of original cross beams were recorded projecting from the east and west walls just below the wall head. These may represent the remains of an attic/mezzanine space used for additional storage.

6.2 MONITORING (SEE ILLUS 4)

The majority of the ground works that were monitored as part of the programme of archaeological works were associated with the attenuation tank trench located approximately 50m to the south of the workshop. This work entailed the excavation of a large trench for the tank plus a number of service pipe trenches including one linking the tank to the workshop. Further to this a trench was excavated around the perimeter of the building in order to install an insulation sheet around the foundations of the building.

The attenuation tank was located within the lightly wooded area 50m to the south of the workshop immediately west of a modern road surface leading south from the workshop. The tank trench was approximately 3m² and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m. This revealed a considerable amount of made ground with three distinct layers (001), (002) and (003) of re-deposited material covering the orange/yellow geological subsoil (006) (Illus 23). Due to health and safety issues relating to the depth of the trench a closer inspection of the sections



Illus 20

Detail of the openings at the north end of the east wall

Illus 21

General view of the first floor internal walls

Illus 22

Detail of opening FW5 on the west wall of the first floor



Illus 23

West facing section of the attenuation tank trench

Illus 24

Detail of the west facing section of the attenuation pipe trench

was not feasible. It was clear from the soft nature of the material being excavated that this was all re-deposited made ground. It was possible that this material in-filled a natural valley or even covered a drainage channel (a culvert was recorded further to the north running under the steading) although this was not verified.

From the attenuation tank a pipe trench 30m long continued south along the edge of the road. At the south end of this trench the depth reached a maximum of 3.3m without reaching the geological subsoil. Again the three layers of made ground were recorded. Close to the location of the attenuation tank a layer of large stone cobbles (004) covered in a thin layer of lime mortar was recorded below these layers over 2.5m below the current road surface. Under the cobbles was a shallow compact dark grey silt (005) overlying the orange/yellow sand geological subsoil (006) (*Illus 24*). Again a closer inspection of these layers was not possible due to health and safety concerns. These cobbles were only recorded in the west facing section of the trench suggesting they may represent an earlier road surface leading to the farm as they seemed to continue on the same alignment as the modern road above. Further trenches close to the attenuation tank revealed the same deep deposits of made ground suggesting the whole area had been raised, possibly when the modern road was laid although the exact date of this is unknown and the map evidence is inconclusive.

The pipe trench leading from the attenuation tank towards the workshop was much shallower as the ground gradually dropped in height towards the north. The trench was 0.6m wide and approximately 0.8m deep excavated through made ground. The pipe trench passed to the east side of the steading revealing 0.35m of mixed stone rich loam over a layer of yellow sand with occasional beach cobbles. It was not clear if this was imported material or geological subsoil. No finds were recovered from this material.

Between the workshop and the steading a north/south aligned stone-lined culvert was revealed 0.5m below the road surface immediately west of the service pipe trench. The culvert headed towards an arch in a stone wall attached to the east side of the steading (*Illus 25*).

To the front (east) of the workshop various ground works revealed approximately 0.4m of topsoil over the geological subsoil which comprised of laminated orange/yellow sand (*Illus 26*). This geological subsoil was also exposed in the wide trench excavated around the east, north and west perimeter of the workshop indicating that the wall footings cut into this layer (*Illus 27*).

With the exception of the cobble layer and the stone-lined culvert no further features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded during the monitoring works.

7 DISCUSSION

The initial visual impact of the building is quite striking with the rusticated dressed quoins along with the door and window surrounds. These were clearly part of the original design of the building and all the openings that include this decoration therefore must be original features. What was less apparent and in some cases difficult to decipher were the various alterations and additions that had taken

Headland Archaeology

place. Unfortunately Roy's Military Survey does not give enough detail to easily identify any specific buildings. We have to look at the 1st edition Ordnance Survey to get a more detailed picture of the buildings. As mentioned above the hedge depicted along the front of the workshop depicts two gaps indicating two entrances (GW1 and GW3). It also depicts two staircases to the rear suggesting the location of upper floor entrances. This again is recognised in the evidence with two upper floor doors (FW8 & FW13) being recorded.

The main issue with this map that was not resolved was the depiction of the extension to the south end. No real evidence for this was identified which was surprising as the map seems to suggest that a significant part of it abutted the south elevation of the current building. It is possible that this extension may have been constructed of timber similar to the barns shown to the south-west of the workshops. Evidence for this is slight but the small cut in the quoin on the south-west corner of the workshop may represent a beam slot for this structure. The steps shown at the south end of the rear (west) elevation may also have been timber as the wall on the ground floor at this point clearly included a window (GW17) and would have been blocked if the stairs were stone.

It seems the early design of the building comprised rusticated surrounds to all the ground floor doors but not the windows along with all the upper floor doors and windows. It was not clear why the ground floor windows did not have this design. Of the ground floor windows it seems all the original windows had raised stone surrounds, with the exception of GW16 which had been stone-blocked. The raised nature of these surrounds would indicate that at some point the building had a painted render covering the rubble stone walls, although no sign of this was visible.

The only clear phasing evident has been drawn from the cartographic evidence with the removal of the extension at the south end prior to 1916 and the addition of the two raised lean-to buildings to the west side. Whether these can be linked to the changes seen in the building is difficult to say with any certainty. It was clear that a number of windows were blocked (GW16, GW17 and FW1) and a number of new windows had been inserted (GW10 and GW11). A number of alterations were also recorded with windows changed to doors (GW5) and doors to windows (GW3, FW5 and possibly FW1 and FW2). Unfortunately no indication as to when these alterations occurred was clearly identified.

The internal features were also confusing with very little evidence of what the original demarcation of the building comprised. It was clear that the wainscot panelling recorded to the south end of the ground floor was a later feature as part of this panelling masked part of the sliding door (GW12) on the west wall. The fact that the fireplace was located at this end of the building does suggest that it had originally been an office space although no evidence of the original internal

Illus 25

View of the culvert running towards the steading wall

Illus 26

General view of the sand layer to the front of the workshop

Illus 27

View of the trench excavated along the front of the workshop





wall line was noted. The slot windows close to the north end seem to suggest a need for ventilation and this is something that is common in numerous farm buildings used for both animal shelter and storage of crops. Given the lack of door openings at this end of the building storage would be a more likely scenario for the area. The large sliding door to the rear of the building suggests access and egress was needed for carts and machinery which is one of the main assumptions for the building being a workshop.

The upper floor included a number of doors suggesting that it may have been used for storage. The beam stubs indicating at least some kind of attic mezzanine level, again suggesting storage.

The monitoring had revealed that the original road to the south may have been at a much lower level than the current road surface as it extended beyond the extent of the farm buildings and that it had subsequently been built up with re-deposited garden soil to form a tree-lined avenue to the southern exit. Unfortunately the depth of the deposits made it difficult to examine the little evidence there was for this assumption and the cobbles exposed may represent something earlier.

In summary although the building suggests a number of phases of activity it has been difficult to assign phasing to any of the features mentioned. Overall the building was clearly constructed to a high level of detail with very distinctive decoration. Given that the Hope family were very interested in agriculture and the advancement of new ideas relating to farming this was clearly constructed as an effort to display this interest to any visitors to the estate.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Brown, D H 2007 *Archaeological Archives Forum Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, AAF.

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, English Heritage: Swindon.

Glendinning, M & Wade Martins, S 2008 *Buildings of the Land: Scotland's Farms 1750–2000*, RCAHMS.

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, English Heritage: Swindon.

8.2 INTERNET REFERENCES

British Geological Survey [website]: <<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>> accessed Oct 2012.

Hopetoun House [website]: <<http://www.hopetoun.co.uk/history-and-conservation.html>> accessed October 2012.

IfA 'Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief' [online article], (28/10/2008) <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_watching.pdf> accessed 12/10/2012.

IfA 'Standards and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures' [online article], (28/10/2008) <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_watching.pdf> accessed 12/10/2012.

The Scottish Government 'SPP: Scottish Planning Policy' [online article] (03/02/2010) <<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf>> accessed 12/10/2012.

8.3 CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

1684 Adair, J *Map of Midlothian*

1735 Adair, J *A map of Mid-Lothian survey'd by Mr Adair*

1747–55 Roy, W *Roy Military Survey of Scotland*

1854 Ordnance Survey *Six-inch Linlithgowshire sheet 2*

1916 Ordnance Survey *One-inch Linlithgowshire sheet 004–07*

Headland Archaeology

9 APPENDICES**APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS****APPENDIX 1.1 CONTEXT REGISTER**

Context	Area	Description
001	Atten. Tank	A 1 m thick layer of soft dark brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions plus occasional brick and tile fragments. Layer of made ground located to the south of the attenuation tank
002	Atten. Tank	A layer of light brown sand with lenses of lime mortar and stone approximately 0.5m thick below layer 001 and over 003. Forms a layer of re-deposited made ground located to the south of the attenuation tank
003	Atten. Tank	An orange/brown sand layer with moderate stone inclusions recorded below 002 and above 004 to the south of the attenuation tank
004	Atten. Tank	A single layer of large sub-rounded cobble stones up to 0.2m sq in size with a possible lime mortar bond. Only seen in the W facing section of the attenuation pipe trench 2 m below the surface. Over layer 005
005	Atten. Tank	A layer of dark grey compact clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. This was sat over the natural 006 and below cobbles 004. Possibly a bedding layer for the cobbles.
006	Atten. Tank	A mid yellow/orange fine clean sand 2.6 m below the surface to the south of the attenuation tank. Geological subsoil.

APPENDIX 1.2 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
1	1/37	2/37	–	Film 1 & 2 ID shot
2	1/36	2/36	S	Internal ground floor; Room 1, view of S wall
3	1/35	2/35	SW	Internal ground floor; Room 1, view of S wall
4	1/34	2/34	W	Internal ground floor; Room 1, view of construction line on the w wall
5	1/33	2/33	N	Internal ground floor; Room 1, view of door and N wall
6	1/32	2/32	NW	Internal ground floor; Room 2, general view of W wall
7	1/31	2/31	SW	Internal ground floor; Room 2, general view of W wall
8	1/30	2/30	W	Internal ground floor; Room 2, general view of door on W wall
9	–	–	W	Internal ground floor; Room 2, general view of door on W wall
10	1/29	2/29	NE	Internal ground floor; Room 2, general view of E wall
11	1/28	2/28	E	Internal ground floor; Room 2, Detail of construction line

Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
12	1/27	2/27	W	Internal ground floor, Room 2, Detail of blocked door on W wall
13	1/26	2/26	NE	Internal ground floor, Room 2, detail of blocked door on E wall
14	1/25	2/25	NW	Internal ground floor, Room 3, general view of W wall
15	–	–	NW	Internal ground floor, Room 3, general view of W wall
16	–	–	NW	Internal ground floor, Room 3, general view of W wall
17	1/24	2/24	NE	Internal ground floor, Room 3, general view of E wall
18	1/23	2/23	E	Internal ground floor, Room 3, detail of door on the E wall
19	1/22	2/22	E	Internal ground floor, Room 3, detail of window on E wall
20	1/21	2/21	W	Internal ground floor, Room 3, detail of central window on W wall
21	1/20	2/20	W	Internal ground floor, Room 3, detail of stone lining on floor
22	1/19	2/19	S	Internal ground floor, Room 3, detail of pillar support pad
23	1/18	2/18	S	Internal ground floor, Room 2, general shot of ceiling beams
24	1/17	2/17	E	Internal ground floor, Room 2, Detail of the chute in the floor
25	1/16	2/16	SE	Internal upper floor, Room 4, General view of E wall
26	1/15	2/15	S	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view to S wall
27	1/14	2/14	SW	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view of W wall
28	1/13	2/13	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, door on the W wall
29	1/12	2/12	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of C-I hinge on the door on W wall
30	–	–	N	General view of the upper floor
32	–	–	NE	E wall of the upper floor
34	1/11	2/11	E	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of 2nd window from N on E wall
35	–	–	E	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of 2nd window from N on E wall
36	1/10	2/10	E	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 4th window from N on the E wall showing the stone blocking plaster surround
37	–	–	E	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 4th window from N on the E wall showing the stone blocking plaster surround



Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description	Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
38	—	—	E	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 4th window from N on the E wall showing the stone blocking plaster surround	68	3/29	4/29	E	External view, showing detail of the window/door on the W elevation
40	1/9	2/9	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 4th window from the N on W wall showing raised brickwork	69	3/28	4/28	E	External view, general view of the S end of the W elevation
41	—	—	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 4th window from the N on W wall showing raised brickwork	70	3/27	4/27	E	External view, Detail of window on the W elevation (GW11)
42	1/8	2/8	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 5th window from the N on the W wall showing timber beam	71	3/26	4/26	E	External view, detail of the S end of the W elevation
43	—	—	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the 5th window from the N on the W wall showing timber beam	72	3/25	4/25	E	External view, detail of the roof eaves
44	1/7	2/7	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the door at the S end of the W wall	73	—	—	E	External view, detail of the roof eaves
45	—	—	W	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the door at the S end of the W wall	73	3/24	4/24	S	External view, general view of the N elevation
46	1/6	2/6	E	Internal upper floor, Room 4, detail of the door at the S end of the E wall showing blocking	74	3/23	4/23	SW	External view, general view of the E elevation
49	1/5	2/5	S	Internal upper floor, Room 4, General view of the S wall showing chimney brickwork	77	3/22	4/22	NW	External view, general view of the E elevation
52	1/4	2/4	NE	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view of the room	78	—	—	NW	External view, general view of the E elevation
53	1/3	2/3	N	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view of the room	79	3/21	4/21	W	External view, detail of the n end of the e elevation
55	1/2	2/2	NW	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view of the room	80	3/20	4/20	W	External view, detail of the central area of the e elevation
56	1\1	2\1	N	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view of the roof space	81	—	—	W	External view, detail of the central area of the e elevation
58	—	—	N	Internal upper floor, Room 4, general view of the roof space	82	—	—	W	External view, detail of the central area of the e elevation
59	3/37	4/37	—	Film 3 & 4 ID Shot	83	3/19	4/19	W	External view, detail of the S elevation
60	3/36	4/36	SE	External view of the W elevation	84	—	—	W	External view, detail of the S elevation
61	—	—	—	Detail of internal wall of upper floor	85	3/18	4/18	N	External view, general view of the S elevation
62	3/35	4/35	NE	External view of the W elevation	86	3/17	4/17	NW	External view, general view of the S elevation and attached wall
63	3/34	4/34	E	External view showing detail of the N end of the W elevation	87	—	—	NW	External view, general view of the S elevation and attached wall
64	3/33	4/33	NE	External view showing the stone steps	88	3/16	4/16	N	External view, showing detail of the chimney
65	3/32	4/32	E	External view showing detail of the N end of the W elevation	89	3/15	4/15	W	External view, showing detail of the main door (GW1)
66	3/31	4/31	E	External view showing detail of the wall vent (GW8)	90	—	—	W	External view, showing detail of the main door (GW1)
67	3/30	4/30	E	External view showing detail of the central part of the E elevation	91	3/14	4/14	W	External view, detail of the altered window/door (GW3)
					92	3/13	4/13	W	External view, showing detail of the blocked window (GW4)
					93	3/12	4/12	W	External view, showing detail of the blocked window (GW)
					94	3/11	4/11	W	External view, general view of windows FW5 and FW6

Headland Archaeology

Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description	Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
95	–	–	W	External view, general view of windows FW5 and FW7	122	–	–	E	Removal of concrete slab/floor of extension to W side of building exposing the wall
96	3/10	4/10	W	External view, showing detail of door (GW5)	123	–	–	SE	Removal of concrete slab/floor of extension to W side of building showing the door
97	3/9	4/9	SW	General view of farm building to the S	124	–	–	S	Section through the made ground below the concrete slab
98	3/8	4/8	S	General view of farm buildings to the SW	125	–	–	S	Section showing the S wall of the extension
99	3/7	4/7	NE	General view of the S elevation of the building to the S	126	–	–	SE	Section showing the S wall of the extension
100	3/6	4/6	NW	View of buildings in there setting with subject building in the background	127	–	–	N	Section through made ground to the N side of the extension
101	–	–	–		128	–	–	E	Detail of the exposed door on W side of building
102	3/5	4/5	NW	General view of the S elevation of the building to the S	129	–	–	E	General view of the exposed door on W side of building
103	3/4	4/4	NW	View of buildings in there setting with subject building in the background	130	–	–	E	General view of the exposed door on the W External elevation
104	3/3	4/3	NW	External view of the S and E elevations	131	–	–	NE	General view of the exposed door on the W External elevation
105	–	–	–	Registration shot Film 5	132	–	–	–	Detail of brick recovered from the made ground
106	–	–	–	Working shot of monitoring	133	–	–	–	Detail of brick recovered from the made ground
107	–	–	W	Working shot of monitoring	134	–	–	–	Detail of the brick and pottery recovered from the made ground
108	–	–	W	Working shot of monitoring	135	–	–	–	Detail of stamp on the base of pottery from the made ground
109	–	–	N	S facing section of service trench to S of building	136	–	–	SE	View of the monitored area to the W of the building
110	–	–	N	S facing section of service trench to S of building	137	–	–	E	View of the exposed door on the external W elevation
111	–	–	W	Shot of service trench showing exposed services	138	–	–	NE	View of the exposed door on the external W elevation
112	–	–	W	Shot of service trench to E of building	141	–	–	W	Detail of internal wall at the S end of the W wall
113	–	–	N	Exterior S elevation showing possible render of a secondary building	142	–	–	W	Detail of internal wall at the S end of the W wall
114	–	–	N	Exterior S elevation showing possible render of a secondary building	144	–	–	W	Detail of the top of the internal wall at the S end of the W wall
115	–	–	N	SE corner of the building showing the cut quoin stone	145	–	–	W	Detail of the top of the internal wall at the S end of the W wall
116	–	–	E	S end of the Exterior W elevation showing the blocked opening	146	–	–	S	General view of the internal ground floor at the S end
117	–	–	E	S end of the Exterior W elevation showing the blocked opening	147	–	–	S	General view of the internal ground floor at the S end
118	–	–	E	S end of the Exterior W elevation showing the blocked opening	148	–	–	SW	General view of the internal ground floor at the SW corner
119	–	–	E	S end of the Exterior W elevation showing the blocked opening					
120	–	–	E	Removal of concrete slab/floor of extension to W side of building					
121	–	–	E	Removal of concrete slab/floor of extension to W side of building					



Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
149	—	—	S	Detail of the internal ground floor at the S end
150	—	—	S	Detail of the internal ground floor at the S end
151	—	—	W	View of the ceiling timbers at the S end
152	—	—	SW	View of the ceiling timbers at the S end
153	—	—	S	View of the ceiling timbers at the S end
154	—	—	E	View of the alcove on the E wall of the ground floor
155	—	—	E	View of blocked narrow window on the E wall of the ground floor
156	—	—	E	View of half-blocked window on the E wall of the ground floor
157	—	—	W	Door and alcove on the W wall of the ground floor
159	—	—	N	Detail of initials carved on the main door surround
161	—	—	E	Possible blocked window on the E wall of the ground floor (close to the S end)
162	—	—	NE	View of the internal NE corner showing both floors
163	—	—	NE	View of the internal NE corner showing both floors
166	—	—	NE	View of the internal NE corner showing both floors
168	—	—	E	Exterior W wall at the S end showing blocked features
169	—	—	NW	General view of exterior W wall
170	—	—	NW	General view of exterior W wall
171	—	—	N	Interior view of the ground floor
172	—	—	NW	Interior view of the ground floor showing W wall
173	—	—	NE	Interior view of the ground floor showing the E wall
174	—	—	NE	NE corner of the interior ground floor
175	—	—	NW	NW corner of the interior ground floor
176	—	—	SW	View of the ground floor and W wall
177	—	—	SW	View of the ground floor and W wall
178	—	—	SE	View of the ground floor and E wall
179	—	—	SE	View of the ground floor and E wall
180	—	—	W	Detail of the door at the S end of the W wall upper floor
181	—	—	W	Detail of the window at the S end of the W wall upper floor
182	—	—	SE	Area of excavation of Attenuation tank

Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
183	—	—	E	Area of excavation with wall ruin in background
184	—	—	NE	Area of excavation with wall ruin in background
185	—	—	E	Stone wall remains of ruin
186	—	—	N	Stone wall remains of ruin
187	—	—	N	Stone wall remains of ruin
188	—	—	E	Area of Attenuation tank excavation
189	—	—	W	View of section of pipe trench to S of Attenuation tank
190	—	—	S	View of pipe trench excavations
191	—	—	E	Section of pipe trench excavations to S of Attenuation tank
192	—	—	E	Section of pipe trench excavations to S of Attenuation tank
193	—	—	E	Section of pipe trench excavations to S of Attenuation tank
194	—	—	E	Section of pipe trench excavations to S of Attenuation tank
195	—	—	N	View of excavation area
196	—	—	E	Detail of stone layer [004] and layer [005] on W facing section
197	—	—	E	Detail of stone layer [004] and layer [005] on W facing section
198	—	—	SE	Pipe trench 15m S of attenuation tank
199	—	—	SE	Pipe trench section 15 m S of attenuation tank
200	—	—	S	Pipe trench location shot
201	—	—	SE	Pipe trench section 17 m S of attenuation tank
202	—	—	N	View of pipe trench location
203	—	—	SE	Detail of trench section 17m S of attenuation tank
204	—	—	E	Detail of trench section 17m S of attenuation tank
205	—	—	SE	View of trench section 17m S of attenuation tank
206	—	—	SE	View of trench section 20m S of attenuation tank
207	—	—	SE	View of trench section 25m S of attenuation tank
208	—	—	E	View of trench section 25m S of attenuation tank
209	—	—	SW	View of trench section 25m S of attenuation tank

Headland Archaeology

Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description	Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
210	–	–	NW	View of trench section 25m S of attenuation tank	241	–	–	W	Detail of the Door /window on the E wall
211	–	–	E	View of W facing section at 30 S of attenuation tank	242	–	–	W	Detail of the base of the door/window on the E wall
212	–	–	W	View of E facing section at 30 S of attenuation tank	243	–	–	E	Internal view of the door/window on the E wall
213	–	–	N	Location of the S end of the attenuation tank pipe trench	244	–	–	E	Internal view of the door/window on the E wall
214	–	–	–	General view of the outlying farm buildings	245	–	–	E	Internal detail of the base door/window on the E wall
215	–	–	–	General view of the outlying farm buildings	246	–	–	E	Internal detail of the base door/window on the E wall
216	–	–	–	General view of the outlying farm buildings	247	–	–	W	View of the topsoil stripped to the E side of the workshop
217	–	–	–	General view of the outlying farm buildings	248	–	–	SW	View of the topsoil stripped to the E side of the workshop
218	–	–	E	Section of Trench 4 to N of attenuation tank	249	–	–	S	View of the topsoil stripped to the E side of the workshop
219	–	–	S	View of Trench 4 to S of attenuation tank	250	–	–	SW	General working shot
220	–	–	N	View of Trench 4 to S of attenuation tank	251	–	–	E	Section through area to the front of the workshop
221	–	–	N	Continuation of Trench 4 close to barn building	252	–	–	W	View of cleared area to the front of the workshop
222	–	–	N	general view of trench excavations	253	–	–	W	View of cleared area to the front of the workshop
223	–	–	W	View of ruin to S of barn building	254	–	–	NE	View of section through sand at the N end of the workshop
224	–	–	S	View of stone-lined culvert to S of workshop	255	–	–	E	View of section through sand at the N end of the workshop
225	–	–	S	View of stone-lined culvert to S of workshop	256	–	–	NW	Excavations in the front of the door at the N end of the E elevation
226	–	–	S	Detail of arch in barn wall	257	–	–	NW	Excavations in the front of the door at the N end of the E elevation
227	–	–	S	Culvert with arch in barn wall to background	258	–	–	W	Excavations in the front of the door at the N end of the E elevation
228	–	–	S	Arch in barn wall	259	–	–	N	S facing section of the trench at the N end of the E elevation
229	–	–	S	Culvert and arch in background	260	–	–	W	Door at the N end of the E elevation showing the foundation
230	–	–	SW	Location shot of culvert and barn wall	261	–	–	N	S facing section of trench at the N end of the E elevation
231	–	–	N	View of Tr4 to E of barn	262	–	–	NW	View of the foundations of the E elevation
232	–	–	W	E facing section of Trench 4 to E of barn	263	–	–	NW	View of the foundations of the E elevation
233	–	–	SW	Location shot of trench 4	264	–	–	N	View of the trench excavations
234	–	–	S	View of stone-lined culvert to S of workshop	265	–	–	N	View of the trench excavations
235	–	–	S	Culvert and arch to background	266	–	–	SW	View of the trench excavations
236	–	–	NW	View of the excavations to the E of the workshop	267	–	–	S	View of the trench excavations
237	–	–	W	Section of the trench to the E of the workshop					
238	–	–	NW	View of the pipe trench to the E of the workshop					
239	–	–	NW	General working shot showing the trench location					
240	–	–	W	Detail of the base of the E wall of the workshop					



Photo	C/P	C/S	Facing	Description
268	—	—	W	Wall foundation at the N end of the E elevation
269	—	—	SW	Wall foundation at the N end of the E elevation
270	—	—	W	Door and foundation at the N end of the E elevation
271	—	—	SW	Excavation of the trench along the N wall of the workshop
272	—	—	SW	Excavation of the trench along the N wall of the workshop
273	—	—	E	Excavation of the trench along the N wall of the workshop
274	—	—	SW	Excavation of the trench along the N wall of the workshop
275	—	—	—	Decorated ceramic tile recovered from the topsoil
276	—	—	—	Decorated ceramic tile recovered from the topsoil
277	—	—	—	Decorated ceramic tile recovered from the topsoil
278	—	—	SW	Continued excavation of the trench to the N side of the workshop
279	—	—	E	Trench to the N side of the workshop
280	—	—	E	Trench to the N side of the workshop
281	—	—	NE	Trench to the N side of the workshop
282	—	—	SW	Trench at the NW corner of the workshop
283	—	—	SE	Post excavation shot of the trench to the N side of the workshop
284	—	—	W	Detail of the wall above the main door on the E elevation
285	—	—	E	Internal detail of the wall above the main door on the E elevation
286	—	—	N	View of the trench to the N end of the W elevation
287	—	—	N	View of the trench to the N end of the W elevation
288	—	—	N	Trench section at the NW corner of the workshop
289	—	—	NE	View of the wall foundation on the W elevation of the workshop
290	—	—	N	Trench at the N end of the W elevation of the workshop
291	—	—	S	Trench at the N end of the W elevation of the workshop
292	—	—	S	Trench at the N end of the W elevation of the workshop

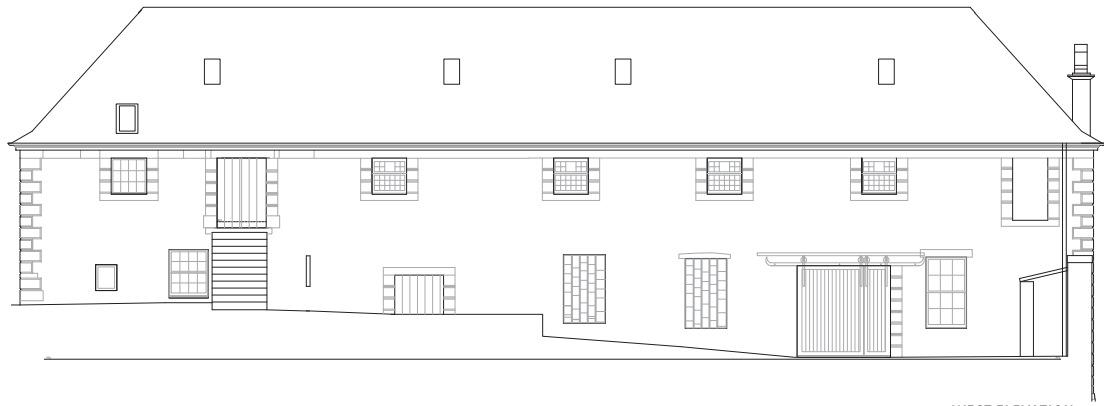
APPENDIX 2 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Hopetoun Home Farm, South Queensferry: Results of Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	HHFQ12
PARISH:	South Queensferry
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	HBR and watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NMRS: NT07NE 13.05; SMR 50206
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Workshop
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 Figures)	NT 09023 78884
START DATE (this season)	4th September 2012
END DATE (this season)	25th October 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Aithrie Estates to undertake a programme of archaeological works comprising building recording and monitoring of ground works at Hopetoun Home Farm, South Queensferry.</p> <p>The development comprised the conversion of a single building that formed part of the Hopetoun Home Farm estate. The building had previously been used as workshops and is currently empty. A record of the workshop was undertaken both prior to and during the redevelopment in line with the requirements of the West Lothian Council.</p> <p>The monitoring of all ground works associated with the redevelopment were undertaken as part of these requirements. These works included the excavation of a 50m long service pipe trench and an attenuation tank trench in addition to a series of service pipe trenches and ground works around the perimeter of the building.</p> <p>The building survey suggested that the building was part of the original Home Farm constructed c.1725 although a definitive phasing of the building was difficult to define. The monitoring of ground works revealed deep deposits of made ground to the south of the workshop with evidence for an earlier stone cobble road surface 2.5m below the modern surface. Ground works closer to the workshop revealed a stone-lined culvert immediately to the south and shallow topsoil overlying clean yellow sand geological subsoil to the east. No significant archaeological features or artefacts pre-dating the workshop were identified during this work.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	unknown
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to be lodged with NMRS.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Aithrie Estates
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	don.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com

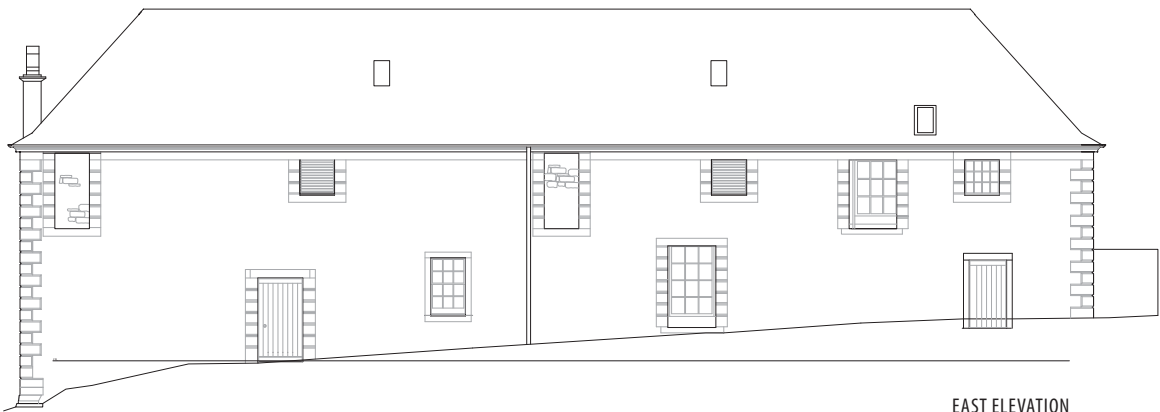


APPENDIX 3 ELEVATION DRAWINGS

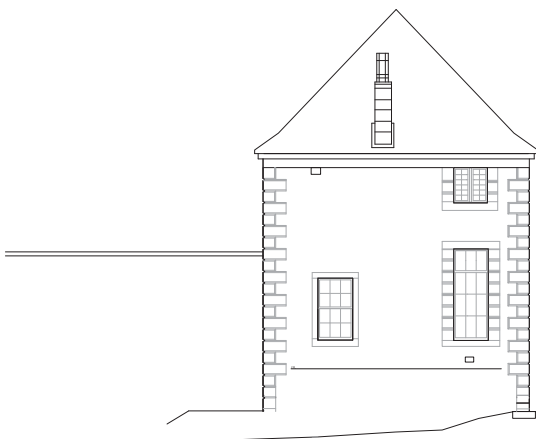
(as supplied by Michael Gray Architects)



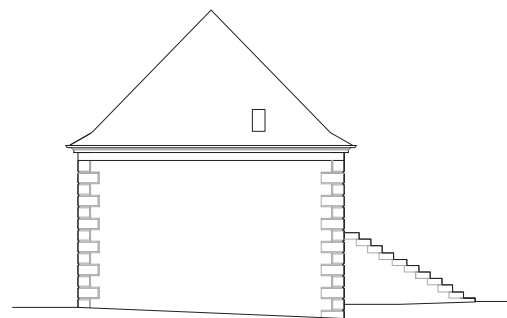
WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



1:200 @ A4



© 2013 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705
northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
North West**

10 Payne Street
Glasgow G4 0LF

0141 354 8100
northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
Midlands & West**

Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
South & East**

Building 68A, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 861 578
southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com